

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
425-427 Eleventh Street. Telephone MAIN 2500.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES:
THE S. C. BECKWITH SPECIAL AGENCY.
New York Office..... Tribune Bldg.
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St. Louis Office..... Third Nat. Bldg.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER:
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$2.50 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.00 per year
SUNDAY RATES BY MAIL:
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.00 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....30 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.50 per year
Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C. as second-class matter.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

AS TO THE BLUES.

Blue?
That's the violet's hue,
And the heavens' too—
Honor holds in view—
Wherefore, you,
Keep on being blue!

(Copyright, 1916.)

Ambassador Gerard is to confer with the Kaiser and Genl. Scott is to have an interview with Obregon, indicating at least some progress from the note-writing stage.

With admirable self-restraint the officials and stockholders of the telegraph companies have withheld denunciation of the telegraphic campaign of the "American Embargo Conference."

Col. Roosevelt has at least one pacifist supporter. A Kansas publisher says he is convinced that T. R. is the only man for President, but he wants him to "make up" with Mr. Taft.

In Philadelphia a man has been arrested for distributing a pamphlet denouncing President Wilson. We know of at least two other cities in which Philadelphia's example might well be followed.

The president of the Housekeepers' Alliance advised Washington merchants to ascertain the business rating of the husband and then to find out what sort of a housekeeper his wife is before extending credit. Wants to break up the credit system evidently.

Owing to the shortage and high price of white paper newspaper publishers are considering reducing the width of the margin. The situation, however, is not troubling the German propagandists whose output is still keeping the country's waste baskets filled.

A man wants his marriage of six months ago annulled on the ground that he has discovered that his wife's moody disposition is the result of mental derangement. The circumstances suggest that there is something moody about his own disposition.

At the Library of Congress Mr. Thorvald Solberg is to make an investigation to determine whether Mr. Ernest Bruncken is a true and neutral American. To insure absolute impartiality, perhaps the decision should be subject to appeal to the British Ambassador.

In sentencing a reckless motorist to prison for three to fifteen years a Detroit judge said: "This will be a wholesome lesson to a lot of other fools in Detroit who think they can mix whisky with gasoline." Evidently they are richer out that way than we had any idea of.

It is possible that members of the Senate and House who received those 200,000 telegrams regarded them as confidential and so failed to confide in one another? It took them an unaccountably long time to discover by comparison that they all bore the "made in Germany" label.

A speaker before the National Missionary Conference asserted that the true Christian has no right to any property whatever beyond what is necessary to maintain him in full efficiency. If Billy Sunday subscribes to this theory he will have to admit that his efficiency requires a lot of encouragement.

According to reports from the Lower Potomac one fisherman has made as high as \$1,000 in a single day since the shad season opened while several have each made more than \$500 in a day. If a new class of fish plutocrats is to be added to the aristocracy of beef barons, it is no wonder that a shad costs the consumer as much as a big porterhouse steak.

Now it appears that it was the captain of the battleship Tennessee who forbade Secretary McAdoo and his International High Commission to take part in the festivities arranged in their honor at Callao, Peru, although among the novelties offered was an epidemic of bubonic plague, a disease which none of the members of the commission has ever had. Presumably the autocratic captain will be court-martialed.

Referring to the latest German propaganda the New York Times says: "The origin of this organized German attempt to bulldoze Congress ought to be investigated thoroughly by Congress. The House, for instance, might give to this insolent and dangerous alien plan a little of the zeal which has been used to protect an actively pro-German Representative from standing his trial in New York and to injure the Federal district attorney for daring to bring him to justice." The Times appears to regard an attempt to persuade the whole Congress to betray the President as an offense as serious as that Federal district attorney's lack of deference to the dignity of a few members of a House committee.

Preparedness in Theory.

While Newton D. Baker, making his maiden speech as Secretary of War, was arousing the enthusiasm of the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at their annual banquet in New York, with the story of the nation's progress toward preparedness, Col. Roosevelt, speaking to 700 Methodist ministers and laymen gathered about the banquet board in the same city, was arraigning the administration for its failure to prepare for the present emergency in Mexico, though warned by years of unhappy experiences that it was to come. Of the two speakers Secretary Baker was the more inspiring, because of his bright promises for the future, but the words of both are reminders that today, two years after our first invasion of Mexico, twenty-one months after the breaking out of the European war and nearly twelve months after the destruction of the Lusitania, the nation is no stronger on land or sea than it was when President Wilson asked authority of Congress to use armed force to compel Huerta to respect our government. Eight months later, with war raging in Europe, the President, in his annual address to Congress characterized those who were then moving for preparedness as hysterical. How thoroughly he has since been converted he proved in his ringing speeches to the people of the West. The people will therefore find far more comfort in the words of Secretary Baker than in those of Col. Roosevelt.

The standard to be attained by the United States as a prepared nation, as described by Secretary Baker, is idealistic. He said many things that the people will want to believe, for example.

So in America, if the test ever comes, the army in the field will be merely the advance guard resting on a mobilized, patriotic, industrial co-ordination. If the hour of trial should ever come, there must be no war stocks or war brides, no war fortunes made out of the national danger. Nor must there be built up in America any interest which could even be suspected of preparing to profit by the creation of a national emergency. And this is not difficult to do. Business in America is patriotic.

From our present day revel in war profits to the state of perfection described by Secretary Baker, seems a long step, but this is not yet our war, and we may indulge the hope that if our day should come business in America will be found truly patriotic. Just at the moment, however, the country is turning anxious eyes toward Congress for signs of substantial, practical progress that soon will set in motion the machinery that is to provide the men, the ships and the guns. The sooner a real start is made the sooner we shall discover what we have to depend upon besides our wealth. It remains for Congress to provide for an early test of our theories.

"Best Answer" to Hollweg.

"No nation," the German chancellor declared, "could demand that Germany should abandon the arms with which it defends itself against 'the inhuman warfare' aimed at reducing it to terms by hunger." So the Glasgow Herald opens its review of Von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech to the Reichstag in defense of Germany's submarine policy.

"Not for the first time wonder may be expressed," says this leading Scotch journal, "that such an argument should be thought likely to carry weight anywhere, particularly in America. The United States have had personal experience, and in this connection perhaps the best answer that can be given to the imperial chancellor is contained in a very incisive leading article which appeared in a recent issue, just received, of The Washington Herald. Let us make this one quotation:

Germany is evidently uneasy about this record of her and justice to her rights by her reprisals for Great Britain's attempt to starve her into submission, although starvation has always been the means of ending war, as shown on a notable occasion in the opinion of one of Germany's greatest men.

The Federal government brought the South to submission largely by stopping her supplies and her exports; and in the war with Spain the United States blockaded the ports of Cuba and the horrors of reconcentration, when the resulting sufferings of want of provisions were, perforce, endured by the people, but for fear of reprisals which would have been inflicted on prisoners of war.

The article from which the Glasgow Herald quotes was contributed to The Washington Herald by an international lawyer of note and its closing sentences may well bear repetition at this juncture:

It will be time enough to object to defensive armament on merchantmen when Mr. Lansing's plea for the exercise of belligerent rights by submarines according to the rules of international law shall have been fully met by Germany, and meanwhile there should be no hesitation in granting clearances from our ports to the merchantmen of the enemy for defense, and no thought of withdrawing protection to citizens embarking on those vessels in pursuit of their business.

Until submarine warfare on merchantmen and their cargoes conforms to the requirements of international law, it deserves to be treated, in the interest of the freedom of the seas, like piracy, and doubtless an attempt would have been made to suppress it at first by hanging the perpetrators, when taken with the proof, but for fear of reprisals which would doubtless have been inflicted on prisoners of war.

"It is practically impossible," said the Department of State in its note of May 13, 1915, on the case of the Lusitania, "for them (the submarines) to make a prize of her (the merchant vessel); and if they cannot put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood the imperial German government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity."

Another year has added thousands to the noncombatants who have been murdered by submarine attacks on neutral as well as enemy-owned merchant vessels since this grave remonstrance following the Lusitania horror was addressed to Germany by our government.

Leaders Who Mislead.

With serious strikers in progress at Pittsburgh, the labor leader who advises everybody to get a gun because the Constitution of the United States confers the right is again in evidence. Of course the Constitution of the United States does nothing of the sort, but workingmen who select chieftains for reasons other than veracity and common sense may not know the truth until it is too late.—New York World.

Backsliding.

The scientists are all wrong. Those shocks recorded by seismograph at Washington were not earthquakes—just his Baltimore converts falling off the Billy Sunday wagon.—New York Herald.

The English Point of View.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

Professor Gilbert Murray has been staying in Stockholm of late, or perhaps I should say Sir Gilbert Murray, to call him by the name he now bears in witness to the appreciation of Great Britain for his public service and his contribution to literature through his translations from the Greek drama and his critical studies. He is a modest gentleman of about 50, with the quiet bearing and the simple, clear speech of the highly cultivated Englishman, an ideal example of the Oxford scholar who is also a man of the political world, a type that, in modest distinction, one finds much oftener among the English than among us.

In a long talk that I had with Murray I felt as if I were getting the point of view on the war of the best English opinion, or what, at any rate, would be regarded as such. It was expressed with a dispassionate earnestness, none the less impressive for being so detached, and unemotional. It began with the expression of the conviction that war was wrong. Differences between nations must be settled by other means. Competition among nations must be free. No nation had a right to restrict another nation's development. The United States will probably outstrip all of us. We may like it or not; but we have no reason to complain. What are we to do if a nation, confident of its strength, says, "Now I will strike"? The theory is widely held that a nation has a right to act in this way, to strike down the weaker, that is the theory we protest against.

We probably all agree, in the opinion of Murray, except for slight variation, with the proposal associated with the name of Taft, that there shall be a league of nations to prevent any one nation from going to war to settle a question. If one nation refuses there shall be a league of nations to control it, making war against war. In this war it seems to us that all the nations were willing to settle their differences by peaceful means except one. Through Sir Edward Grey we proposed every measure we could think of.

"I think," said Murray, "that the Germans have a profound belief in the superiority of their Kultur. And I'm not sure they're not right. I admire the German Kultur immensely. The error of the Germans lies in their thinking it is right to extend that Kultur by the sword. If the world had possessed a league of nations before the war, according to Murray's view, it would have said: 'We are neither on one side or the other. But we will not allow war. If you make war we will use force to keep you quiet.' 'Now all we can do is to fight her on equal terms. We're plunged into a war which is worse than any war that has ever been. We must see that nations shall not assert their rights by murdering one another. And it must be established that the human race will no longer tolerate a war of ambition. We in England entered this war with clean hands. We are a trading nation and our commerce lives by peace. We are the only country that has a fairly clean record in the matter of free trade. Every German who settles in an English colony has the same rights as any English person who settles there.'

When a turn in the conversation brought up the question of the freedom of the subject nations, a question bound to play a great part in the settlement of the war, Murray frankly declared that it was exceedingly difficult. "I will only express my own thought. There are in the world certain differences of race. There are countries that, at present, seem unable to govern themselves, among them Egypt and India. I have many friends among strong English nationalists. They practically all agree. If you say, 'Are you ready now to get rid of the English government and govern yourselves,' they all smile and answer, 'No. In fifty or a hundred years or more.'

Can human life have any great advantage without war? This question was one of many that came up in the talk of Murray. He believed that there was plenty of reasonable and healthy adventure to be had, for example, in America and the British colonies. In some countries great social changes are necessary. Many people believe they can take place without revolution; but as soon as you began to fight, as soon as you dropped reason, your cause falls back.

It was not till near the close of the talk that Murray expressed himself on the question whether England would settle the war on terms. "I can't exactly say. You see, we are bound to our allies. Two things we are determined to do, to see that justice is done to Belgium and Serbia. I can't say that one nation more than the other is a hindrance to peace. I don't think the warring nations are yet within sight of one another. I don't think we shall be content to go back to the situation as it was before the war, to what is referred to as the status quo ante bellum. So far as Great Britain is concerned, we certainly want nothing more. She is prepared, in my opinion, to settle with redress for Belgium and Serbia. But there is a difficulty in South Africa. Gen. Botha says the South African Union was plotted against. They shed their blood for it, they conquered and they cannot give up German South Africa. We can't have another Boer war over this question. However, Gen. Botha or the South African Union might accept an indemnity. My own policy would be to be as conciliatory and as generous as possible."

On another vital theme Murray expressed himself with perfect candor, the freedom of the seas. "Before the war we were ready to agree to the freedom of the seas on the principle of the declaration of London. The war showed that the declaration was not quite on the right lines. It was a matter of revival in its original form. Opinion in England is clearly forming in two different channels. The opinion held by Asquith and Gray is that it is a question of primary international importance and that after the war we must settle it. I admit there is another feeling strongly going the other way and I hope it will die down. It is that we are saved only by our fleet and that it is by our fleet we have protected the rights of the world. Our business is to strengthen the hand of those who are trying to make some proper arrangement about the sea. Personally, I believe that free trade is a matter of cardinal importance in international relations. If the other great powers had free trade there wouldn't have been anything like the same danger of war."

Train the Citizens.

The government must be equipped by the people with power to compel able-bodied citizens not only to serve when needed for defense, but to be prepared to give efficient service. In order that the burden may be laid equally upon all able-bodied citizens, the training must be universal. The liability to service must be universal. The burdens of government in military defense as in taxation for maintenance and defense should be equitably distributed among all citizens able to bear the burden.

Congress will not reach a solution of the problem of national defense until it enacts legislation providing for universal military training and service. The country's defense will then rest on the solid ground of efficiency, economy and democracy. Every citizen able to bear arms will be a trained equipped soldier ready to do his duty faithfully and efficiently when called to defend the flag.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.



A POLITICAL UPHEAVAL.

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Early in September, 1873, the financial break began to come. One by one banking and brokerage firms in New York which had advanced money to western and Canadian railways began to announce their inability to meet their obligations.

On the morning of the 18th Mr. Jay Cooke, the agent of the federal government, with \$4,000,000 of deposits from all parts of the country and \$10,000,000 of the Northern Pacific company, declared himself unable to meet his debts, and the "Street" knew that the end had come. Firm after firm, company after company, went to the wall, some of them reputed the strongest in the country, and a long, slow winter of panic ensued whose effects the business of the country was to feel for years to come.

Men who did not know how to reason upon such matters or how to distinguish the real forces that governed the credit of the country were inclined to attribute this sudden sweep of calamity across a money market apparently prosperous and at peace to the financial legislation of Congress.

On the 12th of February, 1873, an Act had been passed which, it was said, had "demonetized" silver and upset values. The Act had dropped from the list of authorized coins the silver dollar of 412½ grains, which had hitherto been the standard silver dollar of the coinage, and had authorized, in partial substitution, a "trade dollar" of 420 grains.

No silver dollars of 412½ grains had been coined since 1806; since 1853 there had been no silver dollars in circulation; the Act simply made what was fact also law, and had passed without objection. But when the financial crisis of the autumn of 1873 came many persons recalled the "demonetization" of silver effected at the opening of the year, and made shrewd theories about the causes of a panic whose explanation was obvious and upon its face.

The Republicans in Congress had had the ill fortune to alter the law of the currency upon the very eve of a financial disturbance, and those who did not like their conduct of the government and suspected them of more corruption than had been proved were at liberty to

add this to the list of things they had done amiss, to the damage of the country.

The congressional elections of the autumn of 1875 went heavily against them; the House was lost to the Democrats; their majority in the Senate was retained only because the Senate was guarded by its constitution against sudden change.

The impressions of that autumn and the events of the next year lost them also the local elections in most of the northern States which had so far seemed their safe strongholds. Even Massachusetts chose a Democratic governor.

The country could not overlook the evidences of demoralization at Washington. In 1875 it was discovered that there was concerted action in the West between distillers and federal officials to defraud the government of large amounts in respect of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits, a "whiskey ring," as the newspapers called it, which did not hesitate to use a portion of its fraudulent profits to make good its opportunity and its immunity by political corruption.

Mr. Belknap, the Secretary of War, was accused of accepting bribes in disposing the patronage of his Department, and, upon impeachment on that charge, resigned his office as if in confession, to escape punishment.

Venality and fraud began on all hands to be suspected, even where they did not exist, and mere inefficiency began to irritate the country as if it were but a part of the general decadence of official honor.

The President himself saw how ill, how discreditably, and with how incorrigible a tendency towards serious and even criminal misconduct, the administrative branches of the public service operated under his hand, and with the simplicity and frankness which were characteristic of him, the simplicity and frankness which unscrupulous politicians played upon to betray him, acknowledged his failure and longed for release from duties in the performance of which he knew that he had sinned.

His eight years of power had cost his party its predominance.

Monday: The Unsettled South.

Woodrow Wilson

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News of Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

Although the joint conference committee on the army reorganization bill has been in session two days, very little progress is reported toward an agreement on the important provisions of the measure. Most of the time has been consumed in harmonizing the details between the two bills, where the provisions of the House and the Senate are practically identical.

The first clash between the conferees was over the medical corps provisions of the bill. The House conferees, it is understood, are insisting that the reorganization of the army should provide for a medical corps of 1,000 enlisted men of the army. They call attention to the great number of civilian physicians that are now being employed by the belligerents in the European war, and insist that the army should have a similar corps of enlisted men and officers of the line.

There are also some differences between the conferees as to the rank that should be given to the medical officers. The Senate conferees are insisting that there are too many high-ranking officers in the plan proposed for the medical corps by the House.

Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has directed his lieutenants to sound out the House on a proposition for increasing the regular army to 175,000. According to the report, the chairman's plans provide for the raising of the organizations of the army in the new bill to maximum, or war strength.

This proposition will not be acceptable to the Senate as it is not on lines recommended by the War College. According to the War College plan, there should be seven divisions in the regular army. This organization, however, has been accepted by the Senate committee, but it is insisted that the strength of the regiments below that which is recommended by the War College. It is insisted by Senator Chamberlain that the first step that Congress should take is to give the army a proper organization of seven divisions and that is what the Senate committee reported out to the Senate. Senator Brandegee introduced an amendment to the committee bill to bring the army up to war strength. This was satisfactory to Senator Chamberlain and to the majority of the members of the Military Affairs Committee, as, according to their views, the Brandegee amendment strengthened the committee bill and gave the country an adequate army.

There is no material difference between the enlisted strength provided for in the Senate bill and that of the plan proposed by Chairman Hay. The objections which the Senate conferees and the military authorities will make is that it does not provide the proper organization which can be expanded in the event of war.

As the naval bill has been agreed to by the subcommittee, the chief of naval operations is given the rank of admiral at an annual salary of \$10,000 without allowances. The chief of naval operations is to hold this rank only while he is acting in this capacity. Fifteen officers, not below the rank of lieutenant commander, are to be assigned to duty as assistants to the chief of naval operations. The chief of naval operations is authorized to issue orders as if they emanated from the Secretary of the Navy.

This provision, it is insisted, gives the

chief of naval operations the status of a chief of staff. With the corps of higher ranking officers as assistants to the chief of naval operations, it is claimed that the enactment of this provision will give the navy a General Staff. It is not believed that the navy will be satisfied with the advocates of a General Staff for the navy and a General Staff amendment may be proposed as a substitute when it comes up in the whole committee.

Work in recruiting for the District National Guard Signal Corps Battalion is progressing satisfactorily, and it is not expected that by June the new radio company will be ready for muster. The latest recruits are Messrs. Parker and Haskell. Five more men filled in blanks last Friday night, and five others on Tuesday evening.

The room formerly occupied by the

company office has been converted into a class room, and equipped with a long table, with room for twenty or more men. This room will be used for instruction in Morse and radio telegraphy. Nearly the whole drill period was given to visual signal practice last Tuesday night.

Attendance fell off last week to fifty-three, due probably to inclement weather. Lieut. Russell H. MacLennan is working hard with the Morse operators from the different telegraph companies and hopes to secure several recruits.

Next Tuesday evening Capt. Gibbs, of the regular army, will lecture at Convention Hall on the work of the Signal Corps. The program given out to the non-commissioned officers last Tuesday covered the movement of troops on parallel roads. The Signal Corps work was more involved than on former problems. Many good solutions were turned in, and the handling of the different troops involved in the movement shows that the "non-coms" have been studying the little book.

The examination of the prospective battalion officers will be held some time in May. The problem of the new being worked out in the Tuesday night classes should prove valuable to them.

Private W. A. Cooper is on the sick list, being in the hospital for an operation.

The enlistment of Corp. Seaton and Private Rockwell have expired, and they will be given discharges next Tuesday night.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about July 1, 1916, is granted: First Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, Nineteenth Infantry.

Capt. Charles E. Wheeler, Quartermaster Corps, is ordered from duty at Fort Belknap, Idaho, to take effect July 1, 1916, and will proceed to the United States and report for further orders in accordance with General Order No. 80, War Department, 1915.

The leave of absence granted Maj. Mark L. Hervey, Eighteenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 2, Southern Department, March 12, 1916, on surgeon's certificate of disability is extended one month, and fifteen days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for three months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted: First Lieut. Alexander L. James, Jr., Fifteenth Cavalry.

Capt. Lawrence F. Williamson, Medical Corps, is designated as the medical officer to accompany the Army War College personnel during its history and staff rides to begin July 18 and to end on or before June 17, 1916, and will report to the president of the War College for duty accordingly.

First Lieut. Norton M. Beardslee, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, D. C., and will return to his proper station.

Each of the following named officers of the Sixth Cavalry is ordered to resign his present duties and will proceed to join his regiment at Columbus, N. Mex.: Maj. Edward D. Anderson, Capt. Hu B. Myers, First Lieut. James A. Marx, First Lieut. John F. Kennedy and Second Lieut. Joseph P. Alekhine.

Capt. George E. Mitchell, Sixth Cavalry, now on leave of absence, will proceed at once to join his regiment at Columbus, N. Mex.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.
Chattanooga, sailed for Topobampo, April 27; Colusa, sailed for Port au Prince, Haiti, April 27; Norfolk Yard, April 27; Hopkins and Hull, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. I., K. 2, K. 3 and K. 4, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 5, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 6, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 7, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 8, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 9, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 10, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 11, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 12, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 13, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 14, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 15, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 16, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 17, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 18, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 19, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 20, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 21, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 22, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 23, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 24, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 25, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 26, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 27, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 28, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 29, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 30, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 31, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 32, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 33, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 34, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 35, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 36, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 37, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 38, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 39, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 40, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 41, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 42, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 43, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 44, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 45, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 46, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 47, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 48, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 49, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 50, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 51, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 52, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 53, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 54, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 55, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 56, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 57, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 58, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 59, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 60, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 61, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 62, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 63, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 64, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 65, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 66, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 67, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 68, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 69, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 70, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 71, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 72, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 73, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 74, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 75, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 76, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 77, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 78, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 79, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 80, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 81, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 82, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 83, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 84, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 85, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 86, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 87, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 88, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 89, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 90, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 91, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 92, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 93, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 94, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 95, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 96, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 97, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 98, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 99, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 100, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 101, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 102, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 103, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 104, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 105, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 106, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 107, sailed for San Pedro, April 27; K. 108, sailed for San Pedro, April